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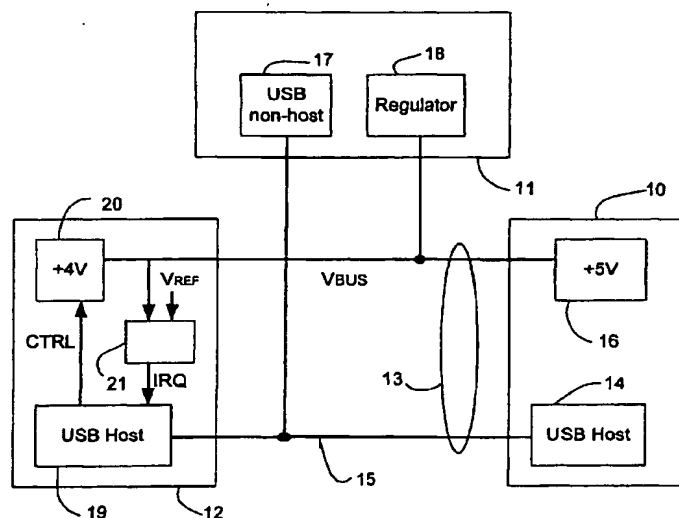
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(54) Title: **DEVICE OPERABLE AS A HOST**



(57) Abstract: An accessory device (12), such as a DVB-T receiver is operable as a USB host to a mobile telephone (11) to which it is connected via a USB bus (13). When acting as a host, the accessory device (12) provides a 4V supply voltage on V_{BUS} to the mobile telephone, which includes a regulator (18) regulating the voltage to 3.3 Volts. When a host device (PC) is also connected to the USB bus (13), the voltage on V_{BUS} rises, and this is detected by a comparator (21). In response, the accessory device (12) sends a USB reset command sends its USB lines tri-state, and ceases to supply V_{BUS} , thereby relinquishing host status. Loss of the PC (10) is detected by detecting a low voltage on V_{BUS} , following which the accessory device reassumes host status.

- 1 -

Device operable as a host**Field Of The Invention**

This invention relates to a device operable as a USB host, and to a system including
5 such a device. The invention relates also to a device operable as a host, to a system
including such, and to a device operable as a USB host.

Background To The Invention

The USB (universal serial bus) standard is in wide use today, and is commonly used
10 to connect, for example, PCs (personal computers) or laptop computers to
peripheral devices such as printers, scanners and the like. The USB 1.1 and 2.0
specifications require that a host device provides a voltage supply on a V_{BUS} line, for
use by a non-host device connected thereto. In USB, only one host and one non-
host can ever be present on a USB bus, with the non-host being termed a 'device'.
15 However, in the following such devices are termed non-host devices.

A supplement called USB on-the-go (OTG) is proposed, and is discussed at
www.usb.org/developers/onthego. In USB OTG, some devices can act as hosts
and non-host devices, and are termed dual-mode devices.

20 In USB OTG, the power supply V_{BUS} need not be provided if the bus is not being
used. A dual-mode device that wants to adopt host status can signal on the bus that
host status is required using V_{BUS} pulsing, which is effective whether or not V_{BUS} is
supplied with a voltage supply. A dual-mode host is not able to provide a voltage
25 supply on V_{BUS} , but by signalling can request a host device not having host status to
provide a Voltage supply for use by the dual-mode device. The voltage supply is
specified by the USB standard to be between 4.4 Volts and 5.25 Volts. PCs and
laptops tend to provide V_{BUS} of at least 4.75 Volts. Mobile telephones and PDAs
(personal digital assistants) will be non-host devices, not host or dual-mode devices,
30 although it is anticipated that a subsequent generation of such devices could be
dual-mode devices.

- 2 -

Summary Of The Invention

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a device operable as a host device and having a port connected to a bus, in which the device includes means for detecting the presence of another host connected to the bus and for
5 relinquishing host status in response thereto.

Such a device can operate as a host device on the bus, yet relinquishing host status when another host is detected allows the device to be used with host devices which are not specially adapted for use in multi-host systems. The device may be one
10 specially designed for operation with devices operating according to the USB on-the-go standard.

The device preferably includes a power supply for providing a supply voltage on a voltage supply line of the bus. Here, it is advantageous if the supplied voltage is
15 less than a minimum allowed voltage for the voltage supply line of the bus.

The detecting means can include means, such as a comparator, for detecting a change in voltage, preferably an increase, on a or the voltage supply line of the bus, thereby detecting the presence of the other host.
20

Advantageously, the device is arranged for causing at least some lines of the port to be forced tri-state on detecting the presence of another host.

Preferably the device includes first and second ports, which are preferably
25 connected directly to the bus and thereby also directly to each other. This allows the connection of a non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device) to one port and the connection of a host device to the other port. When a host is detected, the device can act as a pass-through device but act as a host device otherwise. The device may include a digital video broadcast receiver, such as a
30 DVB-T receiver. This feature provides pass-through capabilities. This is particularly convenient in the case of a USB device with USB ports since the device can therefore have pass-through USB capabilities.

In one embodiment, the device is operable as a USB host and has at least one USB port connectable to a USB bus further, the presence detecting means being means for detecting the presence of another USB host. Here, the device preferably includes a power supply for providing a supply voltage on a V_{BUS} line of the USB bus, allowing it to supply power to a USB non-host device connected to the bus. Preferably the supply voltage is less than 4.4 Volts, which is the minimum required by the USB standard, which allows operation with USB non-host devices which do not rely on a USB power supply according to the standard. If the detecting means includes means for detecting a change in voltage on a or the V_{BUS} line of the USB bus, the presence of the other USB host can be detected in a simple manner, for example using a comparator. When another USB host is detected, the device advantageously causes at least some lines of the USB bus to be forced tri-state, i.e. presented with a high impedance. The impedance is likely to be at least one megaohm. This prevents the device interfering to an unacceptable degree with subsequent communications on the bus, with which the device is not an active participant. Sending a USB reset command via the USB bus in response to detecting the presence of another USB host is advantageous since it can cause a non-host device (or a dual-mode device acting as a non-host) on the bus to be reset ready for communication with the newly connected host device. The device preferably includes means for detecting the loss of the other host, and for reassuming host status in response thereto. The loss detecting means advantageously includes means for detecting a reduction in voltage on a or the V_{BUS} line of the USB bus, thereby detecting loss of the other host.

Alternatively or in addition, a device operable as a USB host device includes first and second USB ports connected directly to each other and to a USB host module. The ports are likely in a practical implementation to be connected together by a USB bus, also connected to the USB host module. This is a particularly convenient arrangement which can allow connection to a USB non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device), whilst also allowing a USB host device to be connected to the non-host device via the device of the invention. Thus, the device of the invention does not need to be disconnected from the non-host device when it is required to connect a host device to the non-host device. This is seen to have

- 4 -

particular application for use with portable non-host devices, particularly those operating according to the USB on-the-go standard.

Any of the above devices can be a mobile telecommunications device comprising
5 first and second USB ports each connected to a USB bus, and one of a) a USB non-host module and b) a USB dual-mode module connected to the USB bus. This can allow the attachment to one port of an accessory device having USB communication capabilities to communicate with the module and/or with a host device connected to the other port. Preferably, the module is able to communicate as a non-host with
10 a host connected to either port.

Preferably the device includes first and second USB ports, which are preferably connected directly to the USB bus and hereby also directly to each other. The device can therefore have pass-through USB capabilities. This allows the
15 connection of a non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device) to one port and the connection of a host device to the other port. When a host is detected, the device can act as a pass-through device but act as a host device otherwise. The device may include a digital video broadcast receiver, such as a DVB-T receiver.

20 The invention also provides a system including any of the above devices, and a host device connected to the port. Here, the system can comprise a non-host device connected to a or the second port of the device.

25 According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided method of operating a device operable as a host, the method comprising: detecting a change in voltage on a voltage supply line forming part of a bus; and relinquishing host status in response thereto.

30 In the above, each port may include a male or a female connector. Each port is for allowing connection to an external device.

- 5 -

The invention allows for a new class of device which is operable as a host device but which relinquishes host status, and preferably goes into a standby mode, on detecting the presence of another host. Preferably, the detection involves detecting a change in voltage on a supply line of a bus to which the port is connected.

5 Providing the device with means to provide a voltage on the supply line which is less than the minimum allowed voltage on that line is advantageous since it can allow the detection of another host quite simply. On detecting the presence of another host, lines connected to the port are preferably forced tri-state, or high impedance, so the device does not interfere with the control of the bus by the other
10 host.

Preferably, the device sends a reset command before or at the same time as relinquishing host status. By monitoring the supply voltage line of the bus, the device can detect when the other host is lost, by disconnection or disablement for
15 instance, and take steps to reassume host status. Detection can result from detecting a voltage drop, preferably below a threshold, which is preferably set lower than the minimum allowed voltage. In a preferred embodiment, the threshold is set at less the one half the minimum allowed voltage.

20 **Brief Description Of The Drawings**

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a system including three devices connected
25 together by a USB bus, according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a circuit diagram of one embodiment of a comparator circuit used in the Figure 1 system; and

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are schematic diagrams of alternative embodiments of the Figure 1 system.

30

Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

Referring to Figure 1, three devices 10-12 are shown connected to a USB bus 13. A PC 10 includes a USB host module 14, which is connected to D+, D- and ground

- 6 -

lines thereafter termed 'the other lines' 15 of the USB bus 13, and a 5 Volt power supply 16, which is connected to a supply voltage line V_{BUS} of the USB bus. The PC 10 is a conventional device, operating according to the USB standard without the OTG supplement. A mobile telephone (or alternatively a PDA) is also connected to the USB bus 13. In particular, a USB non-host module 17 is connected to the other lines 15, so that the mobile telephone 11 can communicate with another device connected to the USB bus 13. The mobile telephone 11 also includes a regulator 18, which is connected to V_{BUS} . The regulator 18 is arranged to convert the voltage supply provided on V_{BUS} to a 3.3 Volt supply, which is suitable for use by the mobile telephone 11. Any convenient form may be used for the regulator 18.

An accessory device 12 is also connected to the USB bus 13. The accessory device 12 is not a non-host device nor a dual-mode device; rather it is a host device which does not operate strictly according to the USB or the USB OTG standards. The accessory device 12 is intended for connection to mobile telephones, PDAs and the like which have USB ports but which do not require a voltage supply within the standard range of 4.4 to 5.25 Volts. In this example, the accessory device 12 is dedicated for use with such mobile telephones, PDAs etc, to the extent that it would not function properly if used with devices conforming to the full USB standard. The accessory device 12 may be for example a DVB-T (digital video broadcasting - terrestrial) receiver. Alternatively, it could be a GPS (global positioning system) module, an FM radio module, a camera module, a wireless LAN module, a Bluetooth (TM) module, or a receiver for any of the ISDB-T, ATSC and DAB systems, for example. It is a USB host device since it is intended for connection to mobile telephones and PDAs, which do not have host capabilities. The accessory device 12 includes a USB host module 19, connected to the other lines 15 of the USB bus 13, a 4 Volt power supply 20, which is connected to V_{BUS} , and a comparator 21. The comparator 21 includes a first input connected to V_{BUS} , a second input connected to a reference voltage V_{REF} , and an output IRQ, which is connected to an interrupt input of the USB host module 19. The power supply 20 may alternatively provide any suitable voltage, the range 3.6 to 4.2 volts being suitable for this example.

- 7 -

The USB host module 19 has a control output CTRL connected to a control input of the power supply 20, by which the USB host module can control whether the power supply provides a 4 Volt supply or presents a high impedance to V_{BUS} .

5 Operation may begin with the mobile telephone 11 connected to the accessory device 12 by the USB bus 13, with the PC 10 being unconnected. In this state, the accessory device 12 provides a voltage supply on V_{BUS} , which is used by the mobile telephone 11 after conversion to 3.3 Volts (for example) by the regulator 18. Here, the accessory device 12 acts as a host to the non-host mobile telephone 11, and
10 communication between the two device occurs using the other lines 15 of the USB bus 13. In this state, IRQ is inactive, so the USB host module 19 is not interrupted, and CTRL is active, causing the voltage supply 20 to provide 4 Volts to V_{BUS} .

When subsequently the PC 10 is connected to the USB bus 13, the following occurs.
15 As the PC 10 is connected, the voltage on V_{BUS} rises as a result of the voltage supply 16. When the voltage on V_{BUS} exceeds a threshold of 4.2 Volts, this is detected by the comparator 21, which sends IRQ active, to activate an interrupt. The USB host module 19 on detecting that IRQ has gone active takes a number of actions. Firstly, the USB host module 19 sends a reset command on the D^+ and D^- lines 15, which
20 causes resetting of the USB non-host module 17 of the mobile telephone 11. Secondly, the USB host module 19 causes the accessory device 12 to relinquish host status by going tri-state, that is by presenting a high impedance to each of the D^+ and D^- lines 15. The impedance is typically several megaohms, but is at least one megaohm. Lastly, the USB host module 19 sends CTRL inactive, in response to
25 which the voltage supply 20 is controlled to cease providing a supply voltage for V_{BUS} and to tri-state, i.e. present a high impedance to V_{BUS} . As a result, the PC 10 is able to assume host status with the mobile telephone 11 whilst the accessory device 12 waits in a standby mode.

30 When the PC 10 is subsequently disconnected, because it is physically removed from the bus 10 or its USB host module 14 is switched off for example, the following occurs. As the voltage on V_{BUS} falls (neither voltage supply 16, 20 is supplying V_{BUS}), the comparator 21 in the accessory device 12 detects this by

- 8 -

detecting when the level falls below a threshold of 1.3 Volts (for example). On such a detection, the comparator 21 sends IRQ inactive, which wakes the USB host module 19, triggering it to reassume host status by sending CTRL active, causing the voltage supply 20 to supply V_{BUS} with 4 Volts, by removing the tri-state status of the D⁺ and D⁻ lines 15. The accessory device 12 may then communicate with the mobile telephone 11 in the same way as occurred prior to the PC 10 being connected to the USB bus 13. It may be desirable to arrange for a delay between detecting the low voltage condition and waking the USB host module 19.

10 A preferred form for the comparator 21 will now be described with reference to Figure 2. Referring to Figure 2, the comparator 21 is shown implemented using an LMV331, produced by National Semiconductor, which has an open-drain output. The values of resistors R1 to R6 are selected such that the rising voltage threshold is 4.2 Volts and the falling voltage threshold is 1.3 Volts. To obtain this, R1 to R5 can
15 be $1M\Omega$ resistors, with feedback resistor R6 being a $422k\Omega$ resistor. All resistors have a 1% tolerance. It will be appreciated that the falling voltage threshold is not so important as the rising voltage threshold, which is set taking into account the minimum voltage required for the regulator 18 to operate and the minimum voltage which could be supplied to V_{BUS} by the USB host PC 10. Although the example
20 above uses 4.2 Volts as the rising level threshold, the threshold could be anywhere in the range 3.8 to 4.4 Volts. The lower value depends on the voltage supplied by the voltage supply 20.

Referring now to Figure 3, a mechanical arrangement for connection of the components of the Figure 1 system is shown. The mobile telephone 11 includes a
25 USB port 30, to which is connected a first end 31 of a first short USB cable 32. The other end 33 of the first USB cable 32 is plugged into a first USB port 34 forming part of the accessory device 12. Similarly, the PC 10 includes a USB port 35, in which is plugged a first end 36 of a second, longer USB cable 37. The other
30 end 38 of the second cable 37 is plugged into a second USB port 39 of the accessory device 12. In the accessory device 12, connections of the first USB port 34 are connected by respective wires directly to corresponding connections of the second USB port 39, allowing USB communication between the PC 10 and the mobile

- 9 -

telephone 11 without involving the accessory device. In this example, the VBUS line is shown, and the other lines are grouped together as 40. The comparator 21, the voltage supply 20 and the USB host module 19 are connected to respective ones of VBUS and the other lines, as described above in relation to Figure 1.

5 Accordingly, when the PC 10 is not hosting the USB bus 13, the accessory device 12 can detect this and assume host status. In this example, the USB ports 30, 34, 38 and 35 each include a female connector, and the cable ends 31, 33, 38 and 36 each include a male connector. To prevent current being fed along V_{BUS} towards the USB host 10, one of the cable end 38 and the second USB port 34 might include a suitably arranged diode (not shown) or other arrangement having a similar effect.

In an alternative arrangement (not shown), the first USB port 34 includes a male USB connector, which connects into the USB female connector 30 of the mobile telephone without the use of the first USB cable 32.

15

A cable-less arrangement is shown in Figure 4. Referring to Figure 4, a docking cradle 41 is provided at one end of the second USB cable, in place of the plug 38. The docking cradle includes a male USB plug 42, which mates with the second USB port 39 in the accessory device 12. The first USB port 34 of the accessory 12 includes a male connector, which plugs into a USB port 30 of the mobile telephone. No USB cables are required in this embodiment. A diode (not shown) or other device is connected to disallow flow of current along V_{BUS} towards the USB host.

25 A still further arrangement is shown in Figure 5. Referring to Figure 5, a mobile telephone 50 is provided with a connector to a battery pack 51, including a battery cell (not shown). The battery pack 51 could be termed an extension module or a side module. As well as the connector including the usual battery terminal connectors 52, it includes also a female USB connector 53, which connects with a male USB connector 54 of the battery pack 51 when fitted to the mobile telephone 50. A VBUS line and other lines 55 are connected to the USB connector 53, and to a USB non-host module 56 internal to the mobile telephone 50. These lines are also connected directly to a USB female connector 57, by which an external USB cable 58 having a male connector 59 can be connected to the USB non-host module 56,

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- 10 -

allowing connection of a USB host, such as a PC (not shown). Although not shown, the battery pack 51 includes the same circuitry as the accessory devices 12 described in the above embodiments. A diode (not shown) or other device is included in the USB female connector 57 or the USB male connector 59, to prevent
5 current flowing towards the USB host. The battery pack 51 may include a DVB-T (digital video broadcasting - terrestrial) receiver (not shown) or the like, which communicates with the mobile telephone 51 using the USB bus 55, VBUS.

- 11 -

Claims

1. A device operable as a host device and having a port connected to a bus, in which the device includes means for detecting the presence of another host
5 connected to the bus and for relinquishing host status in response thereto.
2. A device as claimed in claim 1, including a power supply for providing a supply voltage on a voltage supply line of the bus.
- 10 3. A device as claimed in claim 2, in which the supplied voltage is less than a minimum allowed voltage for the voltage supply line of the bus.
4. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the detecting means includes means for detecting a change in voltage on a or the voltage supply line of
15 the bus, thereby detecting the presence of the other host.
5. A device as claimed in claim 4, in which the change is an increase.
6. A device as claimed in claim 4 or claim 5, in which the detecting means
20 includes a comparator.
7. A device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6, in which the device is arranged for causing at least some lines of the port to be forced tri-state on detecting the presence of another host.
25
8. A device as claimed in any preceding claim including means to send a reset command via the bus in response to detecting the presence of another host.
9. A device as claimed in any preceding claim including means for detecting the
30 loss of the other host, and for reassuming host status in response thereto.

- 12 -

10. A device as claimed in claim 9, in which the loss detecting means includes means for detecting a reduction in voltage on a or the voltage supply line of the bus, thereby detecting loss of the other host.

5 11. A device as claimed in any preceding claim in which the device includes first and second ports.

12. A device as claimed in any preceding claim in which the device is a battery pack.

10

13. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the device includes a digital video broadcast receiver.

14. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the device is operable as
15 a USB host and having at least one USB port connectable to a USB bus, the presence detecting means being means for detecting the presence of another USB host.

15 15. A device as claimed in any preceding claim operable as a USB host device, the device including first and second USB ports connected directly to each other and to a USB host module.

16. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the device is a mobile telecommunications device comprising first and second USB ports each connected
25 to a USB bus, and one of a) a USB non-host module and b) a USB dual-mode module connected to the USB bus.

17. A system including a device as claimed in any preceding claim, and a host device connected to the port.

30

18. A system as claimed in claim 17, including a non-host device connected to a or the second port of the device.

- 13 -

19. A method of operating a device operable as a host, the method comprising:
detecting a change in voltage on a voltage supply line forming part of a bus;
and
relinquishing host status in response thereto.

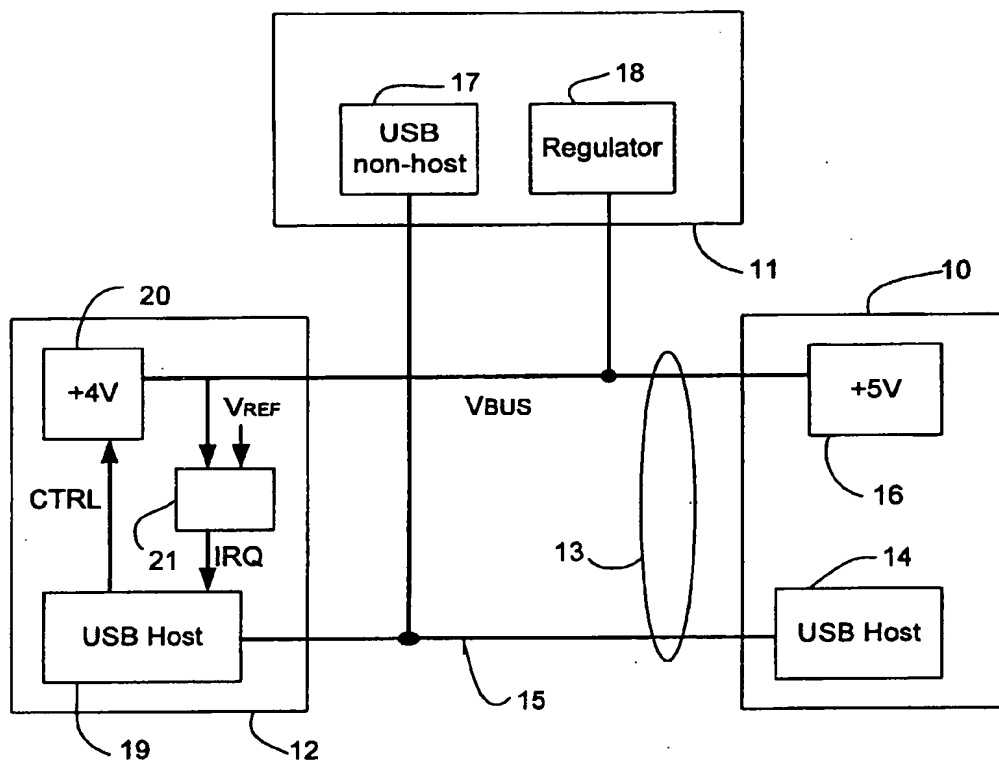


Figure 1

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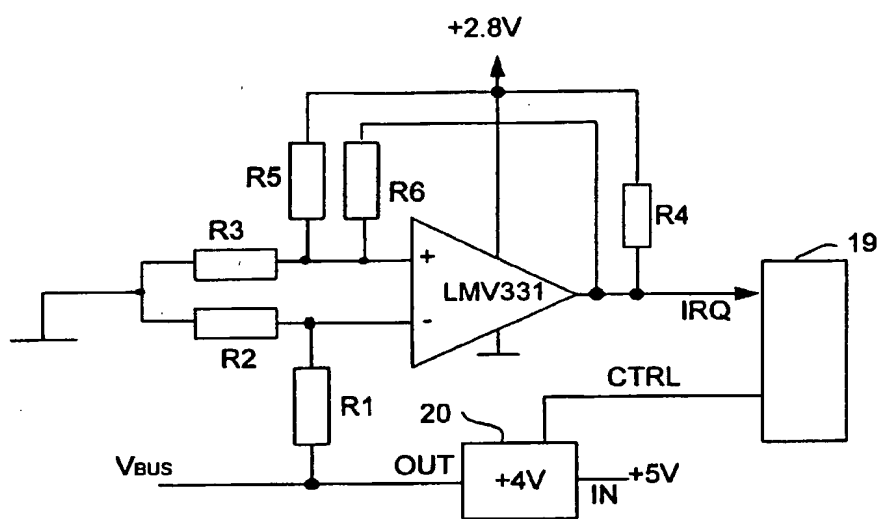


Figure 2

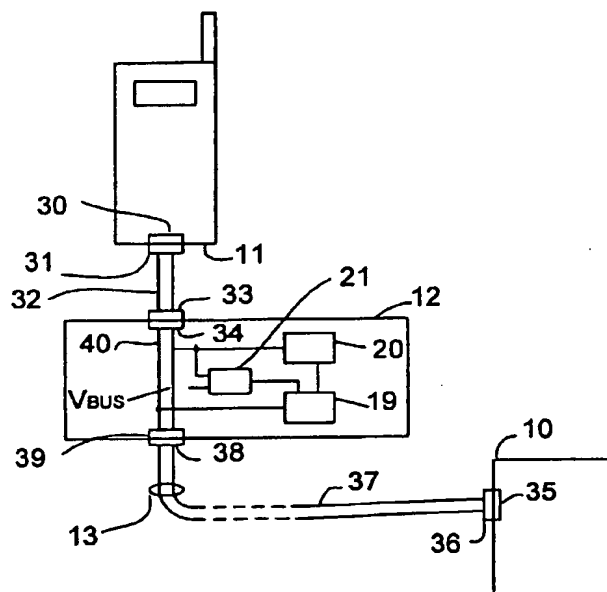


Figure 3

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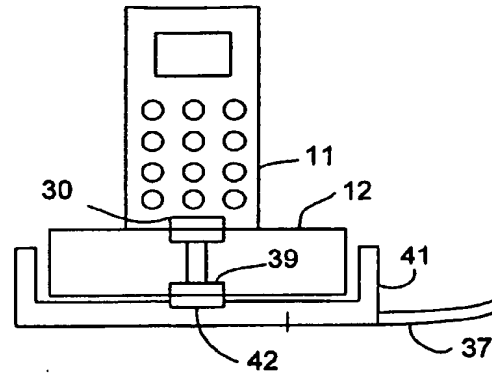


Figure 4

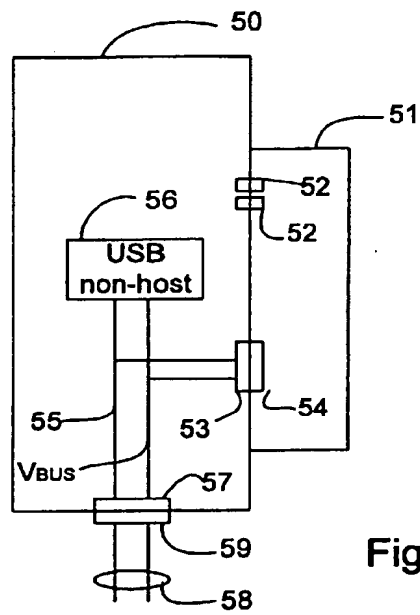


Figure 5



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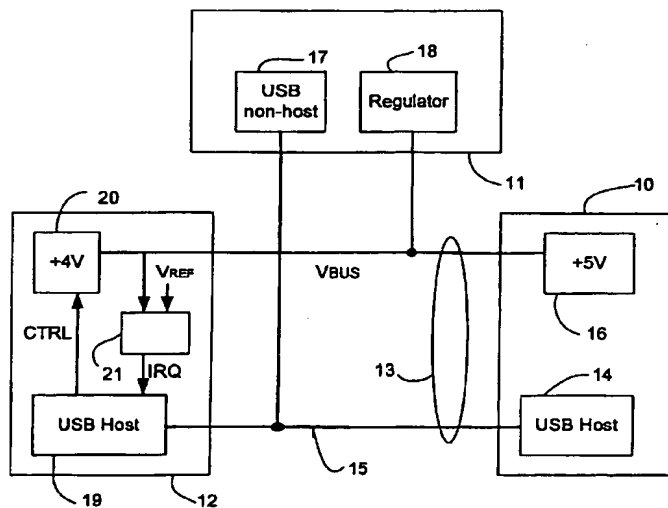
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(54) Title: DEVICE OPERABLE AS BOTH A HOST AND A NON-HOST (I.E. DUAL-MODE DEVICE)



(S7) Abstract: An accessory device (12), such as a DVB-T receiver is operable as a USB host to a mobile telephone (11) to which it is connected via a USB bus (13). When acting as a host, the accessory device (12) provides a 4V supply voltage on V_{BUS} to the mobile telephone, which includes a regulator (18) regulating the voltage to 3.3 Volts. When a host device (PC) is also connected to the USB bus (13), the voltage on V_{BUS} rises, and this is detected by a comparator (21). In response, the accessory device (12) sends a USB reset command sends its USB lines tri-state, and ceases to supply V_{BUS} , thereby relinquishing host status. Loss of the PC (10) is detected by detecting a low voltage on V_{BUS} , following which the accessory device reassumes host status.

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORP.: "USB ON-THE-GO PROTOCOL" WWW.USB.ORG, [Online] 26 February 2002 (2002-02-26), XP002283463 Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://web.archive.org/web/20040603235613/http://www.usb.org/data/developers/otg/presentations/london/OTG_protocol.pdf [retrieved on 2004-06-03] page 4 - page 70	1-6,14, 15,17,19
Y	-----	16
X	"On-The-Go supplement to the USB 2.0 specification, Revision 1.0" UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS (USB), XX, XX, 18 December 2001 (2001-12-18), pages 1-66,1, XP002952944	1-6,14, 15,17,19
Y	page 3 - page 39 -----	16
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 June 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Ryan, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 03/50672

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>EP 1 229 747 A (MITSUBISHI)</p> <p>7 August 2002 (2002-08-07)</p> <p>page 6 - page 8</p> <p>-----</p>	16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 03/50672

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-6, 19

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-6,19

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
power is supplied to a voltage supply line from the device operating as a host device
whereby
non-host devices lacking an autonomous power supply, eg. portable ones, may connected to the bus.

1.1. claims: 14-17

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the bus is a USB bus

2. claim: 7

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device is arranged for causing at least some lines of the port to be forced tristate on detecting the presence of another host
whereby
each transfer is guaranteed a well-defined logic level and destruction of the respective busline and associated electronics is avoided.

3. claim: 8

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device includes means to send a reset command via the bus on detecting the presence of another host
whereby
all bus connected devices are returned to a known state.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

4. claims: 9-10

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device has means for detecting the loss of the other host and in response thereto (the device) takes over as host
whereby
the bus always has a device acting as host

5. claims: 11,18

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device has a first and second port
whereby
the device can be connected to more than one other device

6. claim: 12

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device is a battery pack
whereby
the device can operate independently of the mains

7. claim: 13

Device connected to a bus via a port, the device operating as a host device, if no other host device is detected and relinquishing host status on detection of another host device,
wherein
the device includes a digital video broadcast receiver
whereby
digital television can be watched

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 03/50672

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1229747 A	07-08-2002	JP 2002232548 A	16-08-2002
		CN 1370029 A	18-09-2002
		EP 1229747 A2	07-08-2002
		US 2002137506 A1	26-09-2002

CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
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(43) International Publication Date
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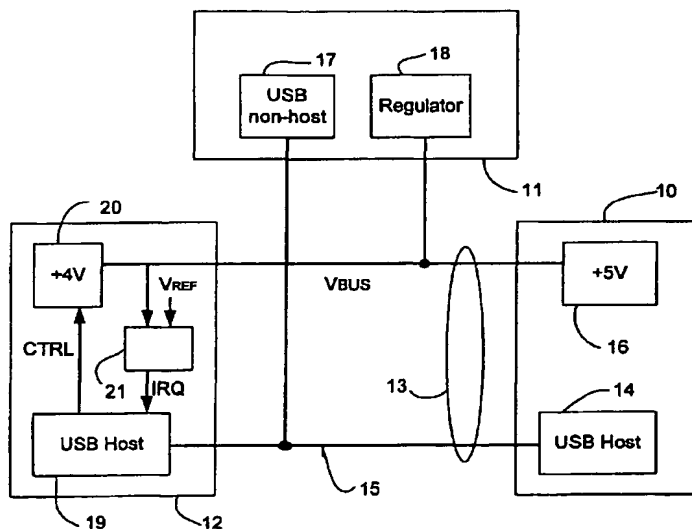
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PCT/EP2003/050672 (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): NOKIA CORPORATION [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): LAIHO, Kimmo [FI/FI]; Ojarinne 24, FIN-20810 Turku (FI).
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- Published:
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DEVICE OPERABLE AS BOTH A HOST AND A NON-HOST (I.E. DUAL-MODE DEVICE)



(57) Abstract: An accessory device (12), such as a DVB-T receiver is operable as a USB host to a mobile telephone (11) to which it is connected via a USB bus (13). When acting as a host, the accessory device (12) provides a 4V supply voltage on V_{BUS} to the mobile telephone, which includes a regulator (18) regulating the voltage to 3.3 Volts. When a host device (PC) is also connected to the USB bus (13), the voltage on V_{BUS} rises, and this is detected by a comparator (21). In response, the accessory device (12) sends a USB reset command sends its USB lines tri-state, and ceases to supply V_{BUS} , thereby relinquishing host status. Loss of the PC (10) is detected by detecting a low voltage on V_{BUS} , following which the accessory device reassumes host status.



(88) Date of publication of the international search report:

4 November 2004

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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